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COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Memorandums

FOR THE

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

BY

SIR GREGORY OSBORNE PAGE TURNER, Bart. D.C.L.

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TO THE READER.

In most parts of this County, the strata consists of limestone, which is generally used for spreading over the land. In many of the towns and villages are curious remains of dilapidated edifices, chiefly composed of stone, peculiar to this part of the country, and in various parts are large piles of stone, for dividing the lands instead of quick-set hedges, within which stones are frequently found curious incrustations.

More crosses are found in Oxfordshire, than in any other county of England, but it is to be remarked that they are altogether

plain taper crosses, and sometimes approached by several steps.

It is needless to observe on the many peculiarities in natural history found in this county, they having been so elaborately treated of by Dr. Plot.

When we reflect that Oxfordshire has been the seat of parliament, the scene of battles, that have had most important results, and also that in more distant times it was selected by the Romans as a station for one of their cities; we are induced to conclude, independent of the consideration that it contains the most celebrated and most ancient seat of learning, which may justly boast of having produced the most distinguished characters, at once proved

an ornament to the kingdom and to the national character, that this county possesses the most ample materials and prominent claims for topographical and historical research.

In order, therefore, to give some slight assistance to such an undertaking, the following short memorandums, are preserved, and herewith submitted to the notice of those, who may feel interested toward such an object.

G. O. P. T.

January 22, 1823.

OXFORDSHIRE.

THE ancient inhabitants of this County were the Dobuni.

The BRITISH ICKNIELD WAY enters Oxfordshire at Chinnor, and quits it at Streatley.

The UPPER AND LOWER ICKNIELD WAYS, are cross roads near Lewkner and Aston Rowant.

The Roman AKEMAN WAY enters Oxfordshire at Blackthorn, and passes to the

north of Gravenhill Wood in Ambrosden Park to Chesterton, from thence to Kirtlington, over the River Cherwell, near Tackley, to Woodstock Park, and thence proceeds to Bath.

A Roman Way passes from Alchester over Otmoor to Wallingford, Berks.

Roman remains have been found at Alchester, Steeple Aston, Steeple Barton, Stonesfield, and Northleigh.

Some traces of the Ditch, made by King Offa, as a partition between his kingdom and Wessex, may be seen at Ardley, Middleton Stoney, Northbrook, Heyford, and Kirtlington.

RIVERS.

The BUR passes near Wendlebury, Bicester, and Ambrosden.

The CHERWELL rises in Northamptonshire, enters Oxfordshire near Claydon, runs by Banbury, and joins the Isis near Oxford.

At Dorchester is the confluence of the Rivers Thames and Isis.

(Dour in British signifies water.)

The EVENLODE rises in Worcestershire, enters Oxford near the four shire stones, and falls into the Isis near Oxford.

The GLYM divides the parish of Kiddington into two parts, (Over and Nether Kiddington).

The ISIS rises at Lechlade in Gloucestershire, and passes Oxford, after which it joins the Thame at Dorchester. This river was made navigable to Oxford, 21 of James I.

The RAY passes Blackthorn, and Lower Arncott, and crosses Otmoor.

THAMES.—This magnificent stream, so named from the conflux of the Isis and Thame at Dorchester, runs through a considerable part of this county.

The THAME rises near the town of that name, and joins the Isis at Dorchester.

The WINDRUSH passes Witney; it rises in the Cotswold Hills, in Gloucestershire, enters Oxfordshire near Burford, and falls into the Isis near Oxford.

Four streams meet near Port Meadow, namely:—The Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and the Isis.

Mr. Kitchen in his map of this county, makes the rivers Bure, otherwise Bur, and Rea, otherwise Ray, one river; whereas, in fact, they are two streams, meeting each other at Otmoor.

OXFORD,

IN THE HUNDRED OF WOOTON,

Is an ancient city: part of the old walls remain. The University was founded by King Alfred, in 871; many of the colleges are curious specimens of the architecture of the times. Queen's College has, however, been rebuilt, and is similar to the front of the Luxembourg Palace at Paris. The whole of the colleges present to the stranger a venerable assemblage of sombre grandeur, and the interior of many of the chapels are ornamented by beautiful stained glass. The libraries of the Bodleian and the Radcliffe, present the contrast in architecture: the former contains a large collection of curious books and manuscripts; the dome of the latter is similar to St. Paul's Cathedral. This City has been

often the seat of early parliaments in England, and is memorable for that in 1136, when King Stephen abolished the Tax called Danegelt. The excellent work of the Oxonia Restaurata, should be read by every antiquary, as giving an accurate description of the various buildings of this seat of the Muses, many of which no longer remain. Great part of Magdalen Hall was destroyed by fire on the 10th of January, in the year 1820. Near Oxford are the remains of Rewley Abbey. The Canal was finished in 1775.

ALCHESTER, in the Hundred of Ploughley: the etymology of this place is Allecti Castrum, or the Camp of Allectus the Roman, who slew Carausius the Briton, at Caversfield. Many coins and other antiquities have been found here, which are ably treated of by Dr. Stukeley, who

has besides, given a plan of the tumulus; traces of the Roman city are plainly discerned.

AMBROSDEN, in the Hundred of Bullington, is a small village two miles from Bicester. The church is an ancient structure, more particularly the northern door-way, which is of Norman architecture, the edge of the outside part of the roof of the side aisle is adorned with curious tracery, the interior is ornamented by a painting of the Resurrection on the wall over the gallery. On each side of the altar are columns which supported the candlesticks during mass, and at the foot of which are perfect specimens of tiles of various colours; in the church-yard is part of a shaft of a cross. This place is distinguished for having been the vicarage of Dr. Kennett, (afterwards Bishop of Peterborough,) who at the par-

sonage wrote his justly esteemed Parochial Antiquities. The vicarage house was erected in 1638, by Dr. Stubbinge, the then vicar. The parish register begins 1611. The manor was purchased from Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. in 1628, by Edward Turner, Esq. (an East India Director,) who was also of Lincoln's Inn; he was created a Baronet 24th August, 1733, and died 19th June, 1735, and was succeeded by his son Edward, who pulled down the greater part of the old house, and began another on the site, 1739, in a splendid style of architecture, chiefly from the materials of the former mansion, and which was several years in building. This last house contained many fine pictures, and an excellent library; it was however taken down in 1776. The foundations were discovered in 1819, in a perfect state, and the subterranean arch entire which led from the mansion to the offices.

This mansion was built of stone chiefly from Blackthorn: great quantities of bricks were, however, found in the inside of the walls. In Ambrosden park is a boiling spring.

BAMPTON, in the hundred of that name, a market town: here are the remains of a castle built in the reign of King John, now a farm house.

BANBURY, in the Hundred of that name, the Branavis of the Romans. The castle was built 1125; Colonel Fiennes besieged it in 1644, and Colonel Whaley in 1646. Near this is Clattercote, where was anciently a monastery founded by King John, part of which is now standing. The battle of Copredy Bridge, near Banbury, was fought 1646, between King Charles I. and the Parliament forces.

BECKLEY, in the Hundred of Bullington, five miles from Oxford, seated on an eminence, rising from Otmoor. Curious specimens of incrustation are often found in this place and its neighbourhood. From this place is a fine view over Otmoor: and near it is an ancient building, called the Park-house, now a farm: the Roman road passes from Alchester to Walingford, over Otmoor, through the village.

BENSON (or Bensington) in the Hundred of Eweln, was an ancient British town, taken from the original inhabitants by Ceaulin in 572.

BICESTER, in the Hundred of Ploughley, the town is supposed to have been built by the advice of Birinus, (the Bishop of Dorchester, then a city,) from the ruins of Alchester.

The manor of Bicester, *market end*, was purchased of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. in

1728, by Mr. Turner. At this place are the monuments of Sir Edward and Lady Turner; the former of whom died in October, 1756, and the latter in October, 1770.

The remains of St. Edburg's Priory, built 1182, is now a farm-house: a very small part of the old building remains.

The etymology is Birini Castrum, or Birinus's Castle, implying to have been a fortified garrison of the West Saxons against the Mercians: in 1819, some curious remains of the ancient priory were found, three feet deep, contigious to the farm, (part of the priory.)

Bigenhall Manor House, in the Hundred of Ploughley, is at Chesterton, and the village of Bigenhall stood on the site of the present King's End, at Bicester.

BLANDFORD PARK, in the Hundred of Banbury, near Charlbury, was the seat of the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, now of Lord Churchill.

BLOXHAM, in the Hundred of that name, near Banbury. The church is ornamented on the west door, by a stone carving of the last day. The steeple and ornaments are worthy of notice.

At BRIGHTWELL, in the Hundred of Ewelm, near Bensington, are the remains of an ancient Priory.

BROUGHTON CASTLE, in the Hundred of Bloxham, two miles from Banbury, the seat of Lord Say and Sele. The east side of this ancient structure is the most ancient, and built,

it is supposed, in the time of the Plantagenets. The loop holes in the castle walls are curious. The north front was principally built by the Fiennes, 1544. This castle surrendered to King Charles I. 1642, after the battle of Edge Hill.

BURFORD, in the Hundred of Bampton. Near the town is Battle Edge, remarkable for a battle between the West Saxons and Britons, in the reign of King Etheldred: at this place are also the remains of a Priory. The Assizes were held here in 1646.

CASWELL, in the Hundred of Bampton, near Bampton, was formerly the residence of the Wenmans: the remains of the mansion is now a farm-house. Sir Francis Wenman was the friend of the ill-fated Lord Falkland, in the reign of Charles I.

CHALGROVE, in the Hundred of Ewelm, near Watlington: at this place was fought the famous battle between King Charles I. and the Parliament army, 1643. Hampden received here his fatal wound.

CHARLBURY, in the Hundred of Banbury, obtained its privileges from King Stephen: the vicarage here commands a fine view over Whichwood Forest.

CHARLTON, in the Hundred of Ploughley, a village about four miles from Ambrosden, seated on a rocky soil; here is found a peculiar petrifaction of the Isis, or Coral. This village overlooks the extensive plains of Otmoor. The church is old, the steeple is ornamented by four pinnacles; between the nave and the chancel is a very curious rood loft, the carving of which is of exquisite

workmanship: on one side of the altar are piscinæ; the cross in the church-yard is in good preservation, and is certainly the most perfect in the neighbourhood. The register begins in 1577. Some lands in this parish belonged, in 1098, to the Abbey of St. Ebruf, in Normandy. The Knights Templars also had land in the parish. The manor was purchased from John Coker, Esq. of Bicester, 1753, by the second Sir Edward Turner, Bart. A Court Leet and View of Frank-pledge are held at this place in the month of November in every year.

CHASTLETON, in the Hundred of Chadlington, near Chipping Norton. Here is a venerable mansion and remains in the original state, excepting the outward roof, which is slated; Catesby who was a conspicuous character in the reign of Richard III. lived here.

GREAT CHESTERTON, near Bicester, in the Hundred of Ploughley, is supposed to have been built from the ruins of Alchester.

CHIPPING NORTON, in the Hundred of Chadlington. This name is derived from the Saxon, Chipping implying a place of trade. The town sent burgesses to parliament in Edward I. and Edward III's reign.

DEDDINGTON, in the Hundred of Wooton, sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. and Edward III. This town is celebrated for its malt liquor.

DITCHLEY, in the Hundred of Wooton, near Charlbury, the beautiful seat of Lord Viscount Dillon, now occupied by the Earl of Normanton: this mansion is considered

inferior only to Blenheim; it contains a valuable collection of pictures, among which is the celebrated painting of the Angel Gabriel, by Guido. The house was rebuilt by the elder brother of the last Earl of Lichfield, (which title is now extinct); the various ornaments and painted ceilings of this noble mansion are worthy of the tourist's notice.

DORCHESTER, formerly a city, in the Hundred of that name, had six churches, only one of which remains, and this is very large, having once been the cathedral; in the neighbourhood are the remains of British entrenchments. Its ancient name, according to Bede, was Civitas Dorcinia: the etymology is Dour, in Saxon, water, and castrum, a camp. This bishopric was transferred to Lincoln by King William I.

ELSFIELD, in the Hundred of Bullington, near Oxford. At this place resided Pudsey, the industrious improver of land. This village is pleasantly situated, though in a low spot, and beautifully surrounded by wood.

At ENSTONE, in the Hundred of Chadlington, are curious water-works: King Charles I. and his Queen visited them in 1636.

EWELM, in the Hundred of that name, near Benson, a delightful village seated on an eminence; here are the remains of an ancient mansion, built by De La Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1424.

At EYNSHAM, in the Hundred of Wooton, is a taper shaft cross. The Saxons took

this place from the Britons, which decided the fate of Mercia. King Etheldred held here a council in 1009, when he enacted many decrees both for the church and the state.

At Forest Hill, in the Hundred of Bullington, near Wheatley, was a residence of Milton the poet.

At Godstow, in the Hundred of Wooton, near Oxford, are the remains of a nunnery, founded in the reign of King Henry I., by Editha, a lady of Winchester.

At Goring, in the Hundred of Langtree, near the preceding, are the remains of a nunnery.

Hanwell, in the Hundred of Bloxham,

near Banbury. The remains of the mansion of the Copes.

At GREAT HASELEY, in the Hundred of Ewelm, near Thame, was found a Roman urn, in 1723. Leland, the Antiquary, was minister here in 1552. Sir John Cutler, one of the original members of the Royal Society, possessed this manor.

HENLEY, in the Hundred of Binfield, a considerable town on the banks of the Thames; its name is derived from the British word Hen, signifying old, and Ley, a place; this was the chief town of Ancalites, a people who submitted to Cæsar, and Roman coins have been frequently found in the market place. The parish register begins at the 1st. of Queen Elizabeth. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, was rector of Henley, 1731.

HILLWOOD, in the Hundred of Wooton, near Kiddington, was a Roman encampment, part of the earth work now remains.

HOOKNORTON, in the Hundred of Chadlington. At this place the Danes engaged the Saxons, 917.

IFFLEY, in the Hundred of Bullington, near Oxford. An ancient church, the oldest in the county, and one of the most complete specimens of Saxon Architecture in the kingdom: in the church-yard is an ancient stone cross. The manor house, built of stone, and near the church, is extremely ancient, and particularly worthy of remark.

ISLIP, in the Hundred of Ploughley, was the birth place of King Edward the Confessor.

At KIDDINGTON, in the Hundred of Wooton, (anciently Cudenton, or the town amongst the woods,) are the remains of a cross. King Etheldred had a palace at this place: in the garden of the manor-house is an ancient font, wherein it is supposed King Edward the Confessor was baptized at Islip.

KIDLINGTON, in the Hundred of Wooton, near Woodstock. The spire of the church is lofty and conspicuous.

At LANGLEY, in the Hundred of Chadlington, on the borders of Whichwood Forest, was a palace built by King John, an arch and two columns were remaining seventy-six years ago.

At LITTLEMORE, in the Hundred of Bullington, near Nuneham, is an ancient farm-house, called Mincherry, formerly a nunnery of Benedictines, founded before Henry II.'s reign.

MAPLE DURHAM, in the Hundred of Langtree, near Caversham, was one of the lordships with which King William the Conqueror rewarded William de Warren, his kinsman, who was of great service towards his advancement to the throne; King William Rufus, created him Earl of Surrey. Here is the ancient seat of the Blounts. Sir Charles Blount fortified the house in aid of the Royal cause in King Charles I.'s reign. This mansion is a venerable building of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

near Bicester; at this place was the mansion of Sir James Harrington, Bart. (now a farm-house); he was a great partizan of the Pretender, in the year 1745. The church is very old, and has some curious monuments of the Harrington family, &c. The handsome spire was pulled down in 1796. In the church-yard are the remains of a cross. This manor was bought of the Harrington family, in 1750, by the second Sir E. Turner, Bart.

MIDDLETON STONEY, in the Hundred of Ploughley. Here are the remains of a cross, and the elegant seat of the Earl of Jersey.

At GREAT MILTON, in the Hundred of Bullington, near Wheatley, are the remains of a priory, and ancient manor-house.

MINSTER LOVEL, in the Hundred of Chadlington. Curious castellated mansion, formerly the property of Sir Thomas Lovell, one of the ministers of King Richard III.

NORTHLEIGH, in the Hundred of Wooton, near Woodstock. In the years 1813, 14, and 15, upon ploughing, were discovered extensive pavements, baths, &c. of a Roman villa, in good preservation.

At NUNEHAM COURTENAY, in the Hundred of Bullington, the seat of the Earl of Harcourt, are picturesque gardens designed by Mason (the poet), adorned with temples: and in the park is the curious old conduit which formerly stood at the east end of Carfax church, Oxford, and was removed, 1787. The winding of the Thames at Nuneham is very beautiful.

The house contains a large collection of pictures and busts of English poets.

At the ISLE OF OSENY, near Iffley, are the remains of a priory of Black Canons, founded in the reign of Henry I.; it was afterwards an abbey, and in 1542, was converted into a cathedral by Henry VIII., and four years afterwards was removed to Christ Church, Oxford, and the Abbot of Oseny was made Bishop of Oxford. Part of the ancient walls remain.

OTMOOR (between Charlton and Beckley) is an extensive plain, upon draining it in 1817, were found curious specimens of Roman pottery, one in particular, on which was marked "Jure Uro," I burn by right. In the middle of the moor is a curious stepping stone.

PIDDINGTON, in the Hundred of Bullington, near Ambrosden. The chapel of this place is ornamented with a curious painting on the ceiling, representing an Astrarium.

PIRTON, in the Hundred of that name. Lupus, Earl of Chester, nephew of King William the Conqueror, had lands at this place. Here is an ancient house where Hampden resided.

ROLLWRIGHT, formerly Rollrich, in the Hundred of Chadlington. In this neighbourhood are the famous stones which Bede states, as the second wonder of Britain. Camden thought they were erected by Rollo the Dane, as a trophy of victory over the Saxons. Dr. Stukeley's opinion, was, that these stones were Druidical, and that Rollrich meant Rholdrwyg, the wheel or circle of the Druids.

SHIFFORD, in the Hundred of Bampton; near the town a parliament was held in the reign of Alfred.

SHIPLAKE, in the Hundred of Binfield, was the vicarage of Dr. Granger, the author of the Biographical History of England.

SHOTOVER, in the Hundred of Bullington, was formerly an extensive forest, but now open land, the old road to Oxford passed over this hill direct from Wheatley, but was discontinued in 1789.

At STANDLAKE, in the Hundred of Bampton, near Bampton, are the remains of John of Gaunt's house.

STANTON HARCOURT, in the Hundred of

Wooton. At this place are the remains of the residence of the Earls of Harcourt, in which mansion Pope translated part of the Iliad of Homer. The old kitchen was built without a chimney which Dr. Plot notices. At this place are three monumental stones, commonly called the Devil's Coits, in commemoration of a battle between the Britons and Saxons, in the year 614, in which the Saxons were victorious.

At STEEPLE ASTON, near Deddington, in the Hundred of Wooton, was discovered, in the 17th century, a pavement of square tiles, set perpendicular, which the Romans carried in their baggages to lay as flooring for the Prætorium of their general.

At STEEPLE BARTON, near Deddington,

in the Hundred of Wooton, a Mosaic pavement has been discovered.

STOKEN CHURCH, in the Hundred of Lewknor, seated on an eminence on the Chiltern Hills, surrounded by woods. Near the Prætorian way which passed through part of this place, from Wycombe to Wallingford, is Beacon Hill. The Church has curious piscinæ near the altar. Fifteen Roman urns were found here in 1738, on digging the foundation of a house, within six inches of the surface. The views from hence are very extensive.

At STONESFIELD, in the Hundred of Wooton, near Woodstock, a Roman pavement was discovered in 1711.

STONOR, in the Hundred of Pirton, was

the seat of Sir John Stonor, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the reign of Edward III.

Near STRATTON AUDLEY, in the Hundred of Ploughley; are the remains of a castle which was destroyed by King Stephen.

STUDLEY, in the Hundred of Bullington, near Beckley: here is the seat of Sir Alexander Croke, Knight, formerly a nunnery of Benedictines. The Priory was founded in 1184.

At SWINBROOK, in the Hundred of Chadlington, near Burford, are the remains of the ancient residence of the Fetteplaces which they possessed for four centuries: here is a famous beech grove.

At TADMARTON, in the Hundred of Bloxham, near Banbury, a Danish camp, formed in the tenth century.

GREAT TEW, in the Hundred of Wooton, near Deddington. At this place was discovered a Roman vault, in 1810, in good preservation.

THAME, in the Hundred of that name, King Edward the Elder routed the Danes at this town; but after this monarch's death, they regained possession, and massacred the inhabitants. The church is very old and curious. The River Thames rises in the neighbourhood. The prebendal house is very ancient.

WATLINGTON, in the Hundred of Pirton, formerly an old British city, is named from

the description of fence round the groves, viz. hewn trees laid across each other, called wattles, by the Saxons, crates, or hurdles. Mr. Hayward's extensive farming establishment is near this town.

WOODSTOCK, in the Hundred of Wooton. At the palace, (since demolished,) King Alfred translated Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ. King Etheldred summoned a parliament at this place. Some coins of the Roman emperors were found here in 1791. The beautiful mansion of Blenheim, began in 1705, was twenty years building: the present mansion is built at some distance from the site of the ancient palace. The park is well worth notice, and too well known to need further description. Chaucer (the poet), resided at this place, and a portion of the house still remains.

WROXTON, in the Hundred of Bloxham, near Banbury, was a Priory of Canons Regular of St. Augustin, in the reign of Henry III. This priory was burnt, and the seat of the Earl of Guildford is built on its scite. The only remains of the original priory is an arch, and a small portion of the passages in the lower division of the building, notwithstanding which, the present mansion is an ancient building.

CHIEF SEATS, &c.

ADDERBURY.—The remains of the ancient seats of the Dukes of Buccleugh and the family of the Cobbs.

BALDON.—Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart.

BLENHEIM.—Duke of Marlborough.

BLETCHINGTON.—Arthur Annesley, Esq.

BRITWELL PARK.—Thomas Weld, Esq.

BUCKNELL.—The ancient manor house of the Trotmans.

CROWESLEY HOUSE.—The residence of the late John Atkyns Wright, Esq.

CUDDESDON.—(The palace of), Bishop of Oxford.

DITCHLEY.—Viscount Dillon.

HASELEY HOUSE.—Ancient seat of the Blackalls.

HOLTON PARK.—Edmund Biscoe, Esq.

KIRTLINGTON. — Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart.

NORTH ASTON.—Oldfield Bowles, Esq.

NUNEHAM COURTENAY AND FINE GARDENS.—Earl of Harcourt.

SHERBORNE CASTLE.—Earl of Macclesfield, (Lord Lieutenant.)

SHIPTON.—Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart.

SHOTOVER HOUSE.—George Shutz, Esq.

STRATTON AUDLEY.—Sir Edward Price Lloyd, Bart.

STUDLEY PRIORY.—Sir Alexander Croke, Knt.

SWIFT'S HOUSE, newly built by Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart.

TACKLEY.—Lady Whalley Smythe Gardiner.

TUSMORE.—The elegant mansion of the Fermor family, now occupied by Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. with an extensive park surrounded by a stone wall.

WATERSTOCK.—William Henry Ashhurst, Esq. M. P.

WATLINGTON PARK.—The elegant residence of John Henry Tilson, Esq.

WORMSLEY HOUSE.—John Fane, Esq. M. P.

VIEWS.

The hill between Islip and Beckley.

Arncott Wood, near Ambrosden.

Beckley, near Islip, commanding an extensive range over Otmoor, &c.

Gravenhill Wood, in Ambrosden Park.

Stokenchurch Hill.

Shotover Hill.

Ewelm.

Nettlebed.

MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

Witney is remarkable for its blankets.

Woodstock has a considerable trade for gloves, trinkets, and steel work.

Banbury noted for its excellent cakes.

Dorchester noted for its fine ale.

NATIVE LITERARY WORTHIES.

Cooper, Bishop of Winchester, Author of a Latin Dictionary, was born at Oxford, 1517, died 1594.

Etheridge, George, Professor of Greek and Medicine, born previous to 1534, and died about 1588.

Hariot, Thomas, Mathematician, born at Oxford, 1560, died 1621.

Lydiat, the Mathematician, born at Alkerton, 1572, died 1646.

Sir Thomas Pope, was born about 1508 at Deddington, Founder of Trinity College, Oxford, and died 1559.

Sir William Scroggs, was born at Deddington, in 1623, and died 1683.

Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament, born at Henley, 1591, died 1663.

Heylin, the Cosmographer, a Prebendary of Westminster, was born at Burford, 1600, died 1662.

Chillingworth, a polemic writer, born at Oxford, 1602, died 1644.

Pocock, the celebrated traveller, born at Oxford, 1604, died 1691.

Sir William Davenant, dramatic writer, was born at Oxford, 1605, died 1668.

Wood, the biographer, born at Oxford, 1632, died 1695.

Etherege, Sir George, Knt. comic writer, born 1636, died 1690.

Sir John Holt, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, born at Thame, 1642, died 1709.

Rose, author of a Philosophical Essay on the Reunion of Languages, printed at Oxford, 1674. Born at Pirton.

Phillips, the poet, born at Bampton, 1676, died 1708.

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